

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker as the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white,
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for all and true—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red, the stripes forever gleams
Snow-white and sea-white—the good forehead gleams
dramatic.

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious garden of the day; a shelter through the night.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and flutters shrilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day
Your hope and my hope—in every bid a lay
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory leads our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

N. Y. CAR MEN BACK AT WORK

Workers Are Given 25 Per Cent Increase Through a Temporary Compromise.

New York, Aug. 20.—The strike which for two days has paralyzed the subway and elevated system of the Interborough Rapid Transit company in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, was formally called off by a vote of the strikers to accept a compromise offered them at a conference of city and state officials. Under the terms of settlement the men will receive a wage increase of 25 per cent.

5 YANKS KILLED IN ACTION

War Office at Washington Issues New Army Casualty List.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The latest army casualty list contains the names of five men killed in action. They were: Sergt. Oscar D. Dodson, Greensburg, Pa.; Corporal Robert T. Sparks, Strasburg, Va.; Privates Albert M. Benson, New York; Michael Esposito, Hammonett, N. J.; Walter Stone, no address.

Thousands of Eggs Seized.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Eighty-four thousand eggs stored with the Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation here for Morris & Co. of Chicago, were seized by United States District Attorney, Seaborn, was made under proceedings in the Federal Court, which charged that the eggs were stored unlawfully for the purpose of unreasonably increasing prices.

CHECK FLAMES IN MONTANA

Loss From Forest Fires Up to July 1 Near Million—\$815,000 Spent Fighting Flames.

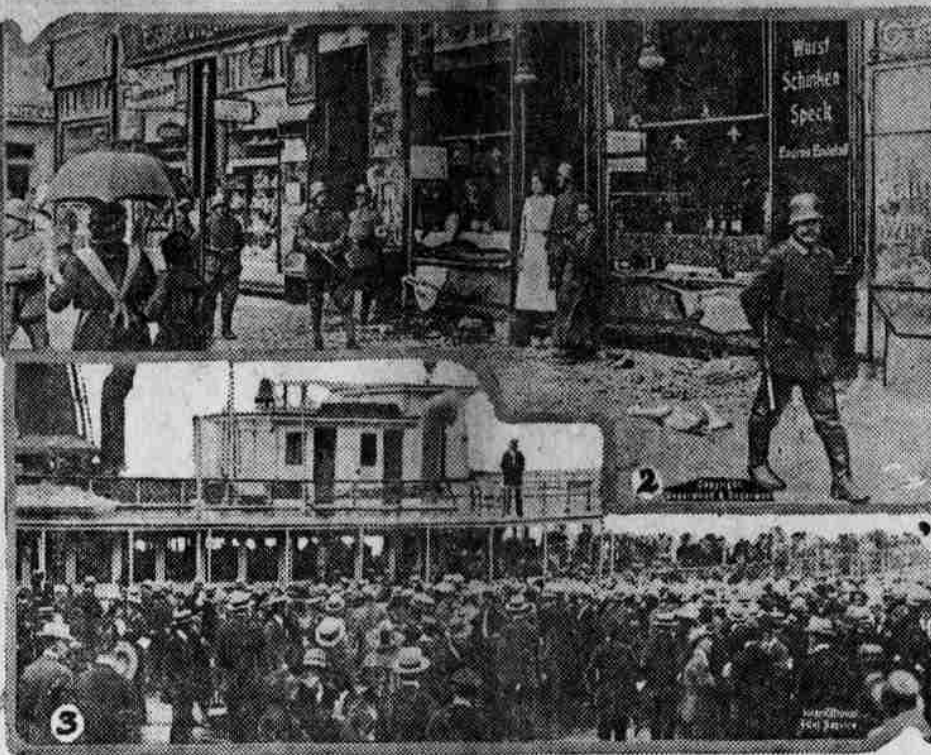
Missoula, Mont., Aug. 6.—The loss from forest fires in Montana and northern Idaho this season, up to July 1, amounted to \$755,000, it was estimated by Glen A. Smith, assistant district forester. Heavy rains have removed the fire menace in Montana, though fires in Idaho still are threatening. A total of \$815,000 has been spent in fighting forest fires in Montana and northern Idaho this season.

Michigan After Packers.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan representatives of the big packing interests will be subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury investigation into living costs here, unless the packers, who offered their assistance, reply to an invitation that they appear August 23, Attorney General Groesbeck said.



1—Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the former senator from Illinois, who has been given a medal of honor by the French government for her work for the French wounded. 2—Food shops in Berlin that were raided by a hungry mob. 3—Residents of Staten Island who were unable to get from Manhattan to their homes because of the strike of engine room men of the New York ferry boats.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mr. Taft's Plan of Interpretive Reservations May Solve the Treaty Problem.

LIKED BY MANY SENATORS

President Wilson Rebuffed by Foreign Relations Committee—Austria Gets Her Peace Terms—News From Russia Not Cheerful—More Trouble With Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

William H. Taft, actuated by the two worthy motives of trying to aid in the speedy stabilizing of world peace and of averting possible disaster to his party in the next presidential elections made a notable contribution last week toward the ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant by the senate. In letters to Republican National Chairman Hays he suggested a way in which he thought this might be brought about with the votes of those Republican senators who are friendly to the league but are doubtful concerning certain of its articles. Mr. Taft's plan is that the treaty be ratified with "interpretive reservations" that would satisfy the consciences of those senators and that would be acceptable to the administration. These, not being amendments or flat reservations, would not necessitate the recommissioning of the pact to a peace conference.

Making it clear that he favors ratification of the treaty as it stands, to be amended later by the league if necessary, Mr. Taft declares it to be "the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies, personal, partisan and political, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform." He admits that there are reasonable and sincere criticisms made against the league and believes these must be satisfied in order to obtain the nineteen Republican votes necessary to ratification. This he seeks to do with his suggested reservations, which cover most of the articles criticized but ignore the Shantung feature. This latter, he asserts, has been deliberately exaggerated.

Mr. Hays looked with favor on Mr. Taft's plan, and in Washington many Republican senators were said to be so impressed with its value that they already were at work on a program of interpretive reservations. President Wilson had been aware of the Taft suggestions for several days, but his attitude toward them was not stated. The administration senators, however, were said to be still determined to attempt to force unreserved ratification.

Mr. Wilson, though suffering from a slight attack of illness, kept up his work in behalf of the treaty, calling into conference at the White House a number of the opposing senators. Most of these asserted that the president had not been able to change their views or intentions by his arguments and explanations, and the debate in the senate did not indicate that he had converted any of them. It is only fair to assume that few of these senators are governed by anything but patriotism and honesty in taking the attitude they do, but it is hard to see anything but partisanship in such action as that of the majority of the committee on foreign relations the other day. The president, in the interest of business, asked for authority to appoint provisionally an American member of the Interallied commission on reparations pending action on the treaty. This the committee refused, adopting instead Senator Knox's resolution declaring:

"That it is the judgment of the committee that until the treaty is ratified no power exists, either in the president or congress, to execute any provision of the proposed treaty, either provisionally or otherwise."

And yet, only three weeks ago Senator Knox declared that the treaty of peace will apply to the United States when ratified by three other powers,

"whether we shall actually have ratified or not, because peace will then be a fact."

The president may go ahead anyhow and name the member of the reparations commission, and it was reported that Bernard Baruch is to be his selection.

Some of the senators, and perhaps a great many other people, do not agree with Mr. Taft that the Shantung affair has been exaggerated. Mr. Wilson is said to have explained to certain of his callers that the other peace makers, entangled in secret treaties, left to him the settlement of that annoying matter and that it was necessary to yield so much to Japan in order to assure her joining the League of Nations. It was believed he might now bring some pressure to bear to persuade Japan to declare formally her intention to return the province to China within a short period of time. That, of course, would do much to silence the criticism against the clause. The Japanese, however, are not displaying a very compliant spirit lately. They have vigorously denied the story that the Shantung settlement was in exchange for the Japanese withdrawal of the racial equality clause from the league covenant, and the intimation is plain that they will renew later their demand for the inclusion of such a clause. Also there is open opposition in Japan to participating in the international tribunal to try the former kaiser, based on the assertion that such action would have a bad effect on the Japanese people.

The British parliament has ratified the peace treaty with Germany unanimously, and also has adopted the Anglo-French alliance bill.

Austria has been handed the peace treaty she must sign and of course is protesting—hopelessly—against the terms imposed. The reparations terms are similar to those in the German treaty, and the financial terms provide that the prewar debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of the Austrian empire and the coinage and war bonds taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit. The Austrian army is to be reduced to 30,000 men and she is to give up all her merchant shipping and fishing boats and 20 per cent of her river fleet. Large numbers of cattle also must be surrendered, as well as quantities of stuff stolen by the Hapsburgs. In the revised territorial terms is seen a possibility of future trouble, for Austria is to receive the Oderberg region of Hungary. The Hungarians are not likely to submit tamely to this and Bela Kun, if he is still in power there, may find in it a chance to keep his army from disintegrating by appealing to the national feeling.

Conflicting stories concerning Bela Kun have been coming from Vienna. One had it that the communist leader had been deposed by a triumvirate and that "terror troops" were in control of Budapest. Another and later dispatch showed he was still in the saddle.

The tangled mess known as the Russian situation has no very promising aspects of late. The British commander in North Russia reports that the Russian volunteer troops that have been co-operating with him have murdered and joined the bolsheviks; General Denikin has been suffering reverses at the hands of Trotsky's army and Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, does not seem to be getting anywhere. Lenine has offered to cede Bessarabia to Roumania if the latter country will prohibit Kolchak's supporters from crossing its frontier. This may amount to nothing, as Roumania already holds possession of Bessarabia. In eastern Galicia, where the Ukrainians and Poles are fighting for the territory, the Poles have captured the important city of Tarnopol. Delayed dispatches from Vladivostok tell of a successful excursion to the Suchan valley district by an American military column which cleared out bands of bolsheviks at a cost of two men killed and eleven wounded. The bolsheviks in Siberia have released all their American prisoners, five in number.

The peace conference is now attending to Bulgaria. The delegates from that country arrived in Paris from Sofia Friday and were quartered at the

suburb of Neuilly. The French troops have been taking care of Bulgaria lately and when the other day some of them were attacked by Bulgarians a French regiment occupied Sofia and disarmed the local garrison.

Sweden is expected to make a loud wall over the report of the Baltic commission of the peace conference. It recommends that the Aland islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, which Sweden has claimed, be neutralized under the guaranty of the League of Nations. The Swedes are not in high favor with the allies and any protest they may make is not likely to be considered.

Our relations with Mexico seemed to be approaching the well-known climax, as they have been intermittently for years. Senators and representatives from the border states clamor for intervention, more Americans are killed or kidnapped or robbed by Mexicans, interested European nations become more and more exasperated by the chaotic conditions below the Rio Grande, but the administration keeps its own councils, giving no intimation of its intentions, if it has any. Among the recent outrages to be reported were an attack by armed Mexicans on a boatload of sailors from the U. S. ship Cheyenne near Tampico and the robbery of about \$10,000 from the Puerto Lobos station of the Atlantic Renning company. Some trifles were stolen from the sailors and the Mexican government says it was their own fault because they disregarded warnings and went into rebel territory. Most of the other outrages the Carranza officials try weakly to explain away.

Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, appeared before a house committee and said that, although hundreds of Americans had been killed in Mexico in the last few years, and 50 since February, 1917, he had never heard of the prosecution or conviction of any Mexican for the murder of an American. He thinks, however, that nothing would be gained by withdrawal of our recognition of the Carranza government and lifting of the embargo on arms.

Word was brought from Chihuahua City to El Paso that Villa and General Angeles had disbanded their forces until September and were going to Japan to obtain arms and ammunition for a renewal of their revolution.

The city of Washington was greatly upset early in the week by mob riots that amounted to a race war. Whites, angered by alleged attacks on women by colored men, made indiscriminate warfare on the negroes, and the latter retaliated in kind. Several persons, including two policemen, were killed.

After long and wearisome debate, the house of representatives passed the prohibition enforcement bill by a vote of 287 to 100. Nearly all the rigid restrictions insisted on by the radical dries were retained, but individuals are permitted to have liquor in their homes for their own consumption. The measure is now in the senate and may be changed in important particulars.

The chief counsel for the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, in reply to numerous inquiries, has issued a statement concerning the status of the fight against the constitutional amendment. He says the right of referendum on acts of the legislature exists in 15 states. Petitions for referendum have been filed in seven of these and are being circulated in the others. If the people in ten of these states reverse the action of the legislatures the prohibition amendment will be void, since it must be ratified by 36 states and 45 have taken that action. The validity of the amendment also will be attacked on constitutional grounds before the United States Supreme court in the fall.

All the world was startled and shocked by the unique airship disaster in Chicago. A dirigible balloon was making experimental flights over the loop district of the city when it burst into flames and fell through the roof of one of the largest banks. Ten employees of the bank and three men who were in the car of the balloon were killed and more than a score were injured. The cause of the accident was a mystery.

Food Seized at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla.—Foodstuffs held in storage by six Tampa wholesale concerns, aggregating 330,000 tins of canned goods, 4,000 cases of eggs, with large quantities of sugar, flour and other commodities, were seized here by agents of the Department of Justice, acting under orders of H. S. Phillips, United States District Attorney.

TO ALLEN LOGAN

Pearl Logan vs. Allen Logan
State of Tennessee vs. Logan
Court of Knox County No. 16847

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Allen Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 16th day of August, 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
J. W. Saylor, Sol.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO CHARLES W. O'DELL

Halye O'Dell vs. Charles W. O'Dell
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 1850

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Charles W. O'Dell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 15th day of August, 1919
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
A. Y. Burrows, Sol.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO JOHN F. COTTON

Ethel Taylor Cotton vs. John F. Cotton
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16845

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John F. Cotton is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of Aug. 1919
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
Harris & Beeler, Sol's.
Aug. 16 23 30 Sept. 6 1919

TO WHACK STEWART, EFFIE STEWART WILEY, DAVE STEWART, WILL STEWART, JUBE STEWART, GEO. STEWART, AND EDWARD STEWART.

Thomas Brown vs. Whack Stewart
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16760

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, Whack Stewart, Effie Stewart, Wiley, Dave Stewart, Jube Stewart, Will Stewart, Edward Stewart and Geo. Stewart are non-residents of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of October next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 21st day of August 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master
Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO E. B. TARVER

Effie Cunningham Tarver vs. E. B. Tarver
State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 16872

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant E. B. Tarver is a non-resident of Tennessee so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks.

This 23rd day of August 1919
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
Green & Webb, Sol's.
Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

TO JOHN F. COCHRAN

Lydia Cochran vs. John F. Cochran
et al.
State of Tennessee In the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16871

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant John F. Cochran is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Oct. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 23rd day of August 1919
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master
R. A. BROWN, Sol.
Aug. 23 30 Sept. 6 13 1919

THRIFT MOVEMENT REVIVED IN STATE

GOVERNMENT AGENTS HAVING GREAT SUCCESS FORMING CLUBS IN TENNESSEE.

There has been a great revival of interest in the Government thrift movement in this state since the field men of the War Savings Organization have been at work in middle and west Tennessee forming savings clubs among the employees in the stores, factories and offices. Wherever these men have been they have left a trail of organized savers. People of every class, from small wage earners to wealthy business men have joined these clubs and pledged themselves to save something each week or month to invest in Thrift and Savings Stamps.

The work in Nashville is about complete. Reports indicate that several hundred new societies have been formed, with a membership reaching into the thousands. Many agencies for the sale of Thrift and Savings Stamps have been established and numerous applications received for the new \$100 and \$1,000 Treasury Saving Certificates. Every bank in Nashville is represented in the Tennessee Limit Club of purchasers of \$1,000 of Savings Stamps.

Silas W. Davis, Government Director of Savings for the Sixth Federal Reserve District, under whose direction the work in Tennessee is being carried on, is pleased with the results accomplished.

The field men are moving toward East Tennessee. They will shortly visit Gallatin, Hartsville, Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, Manchester, Winchester, Smithville, McMinnville, Kingston and other cities. Then they will go to Knoxville for ten days. Upon the completion of the work in this city they will go to points in the northeast section of the state. The state-wide movement will be finished in Chattanooga and points in that section of the state.

In every business house where five or more people are employed, thrift clubs are being formed. The people are being encouraged to practice thrift and invest their savings regularly in Government savings stamps.

THRIFT MEANS GOING ON—NOT AROUND

TENNESSEE FARMER FINDS OUT WHY BIRDS AND SQUIRRELS NEVER GET A VACATION.

A professor was visiting a prosperous Tennessee farmer a short time ago. They had just enjoyed one of those dinners for which Tennessee is famous and were having a smoke, when the professor spoke up.

"See that little fellow," said the professor, pointing to a sparrow on top of the horse rack. The bird was tugging at a long hair caught there from Betsy's tail.

"Thrifty little builder," answered the farmer.

"She certainly works out a fine interior finish with that hair," the professor agreed, "but I am wondering about her thrift."

The farmer didn't answer, but continued with his own idea. "A little later the squirrels will begin at dawn and work all day putting away their winter food—they are real examples to folks."

"That's true as far as they go," said the professor. "But that sparrow over there will work just as hard to build a nest next year. If he were really thrifty he would put a rain-proof over his nest, and next year he would be building houses to rent. But he never gets ahead. He would be doing the same thing a hundred years from now if he lived that long."

"It's the same with the squirrel—works all summer putting away more than he needs. The nuts rot, and he starts all over again next summer. If we had copied the squirrel, we'd still be cave-dwellers."

"But I raise a wheat crop every summer," broke in the farmer.

"What do you do with it?" the professor asked.

"Do with it," repeated the farmer. "I grind up a year's supply of flour, put away enough to sow again and sell the rest."

"And what becomes of the money?" pursued the professor. He knew there was not a better farm in the state than this one nor a more prosperous farmer.

"Some of my wheat money runs the family, some of it is put by for up-keep and new machinery, and a good part always goes into safe investments for Liberty Bonds and Savings Stamps. I have bought the limit of \$1,000 of stamps this year. I figure we'll be ready to turn the farm over to the boys in a few years and take the trip we have been planning."

"Not a bit like the squirrel," And the professor was chuckling. "You keep going on and he keeps going round. Thrift is a deliberate thing. It marks out the real difference between human beings and animals. People progress and animals stand still. It takes a genuine human thrift to go on."

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